

FOUGHT BY IMPORTERS

Senator Burrows' Amendment to Tariff Bill.

FURNITURE MAKERS BENEFITED.

Change in the Tariff Which Adds a Vast Industry to This Country Brought About by Senator Burrows—No Truth in the Statement That Michigan Senators Opposed the Appointment of Professor Angell—Michigan People in Washington.

Washington, June 8.—Two years ago James A. Pugh induced Schrenk & Co., large furniture manufacturers of Michigan, to start silversmithing in this country and stop silversmithing in Europe. This firm demonstrated beyond doubt that the work could be done successfully in this country, and Senator Burrows, seeing that the pending tariff bill favored the European silversmiths to such a degree as to kill the industry in this country, made a hard fight and had the bill so amended that the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty imposed on unsilvered glass, was removed and added to looking-glass plates.

The result of this was that within twenty-four hours after the amendment had been passed the importers of looking-glass plates began making arrangements to do all the work of silversmithing in this country. This means that at least 1,000 skilled American silversmiths will be given work, whereas for the last thirty years European silversmiths have been employed. It also means the consumption of thousands of dollars' worth of American nitrate of silver, where heretofore European nitrate of silver has been used. This change in the tariff bill, secured through the untiring efforts of Senator Burrows, will transmit to this country the best part of the vast industry which is located in Fuent, Bavaria. The American looking-glass plates will not cost the furniture manufacturers of this country any more than has heretofore been charged.

Fought by the Importers.

The change in the tariff bill was fought very hard by the importers, but through the hard work of Senator Burrows the amendment was adopted. The furniture manufacturers of Michigan who are the largest silversmiths of looking-glass plates cannot fail to appreciate this work. Semon, Bache & Co., Bend, Grey & Co., Van Horn, Griffith & Co., the largest importers of German plates, have already begun making preparations to put up extensive plants for the silversmithing of these plates in New York city.

Charles Brown of Hastings is here with his son, who has been recently appointed page in the house of representatives through the influence of Congressman Hamilton.

M. N. Dingley, Jr., of Kalamazoo, has been here for a few days the guest of his father, Congressman Dingley of Maine. He is a candidate for vice president of the National Republican league, which is to hold its session in the city of Detroit this month.

Stephen Spencer and Arthur Contant of Mount Pleasant, and William M. Brown of Ann Arbor, have been in the city for several days, looking after the interests of the Mount Pleasant Indian school. The interior department has just decided upon the plans for the improvement of this institution and have advertised for bids for the erection of new buildings and additions.

General S. Turch of Alma is now in Washington on his way to Richmond, Va.

Angell and His Mission.

Professor Angell, minister to Turkey, was here for a few days and had important interviews with the president and the secretary of state concerning his mission to Turkey. It has been claimed that Mr. Angell is persona non grata to the sultan. That ruler, hearing that Dr. Angell was a religious fanatic, and fearing that he would take a decided stand against the policy of the entente porte sent numerous communications to the state department concerning the case. The department has forwarded a great deal of evidence showing that these reports were untrue and that the doctor was not only not a religious fanatic, but a very level-headed man. It is expected that he will sail for Turkey on June 11, as previously arranged.

There is no truth in the statement that the Michigan senators opposed the appointment of Professor Angell. On the contrary they are both men of experience and knew that no valid objection could be made to the proposed appointment. They gave their assent and secured the early confirmation of Professor Angell's nomination.

A prominent Michigan man who was in Senator McMillan's committee room this afternoon, said: "Both of our senators realize the fact that when a president makes a suggestion it is well to agree with him, because later on, when the senator makes a suggestion, the president is likely to agree with the senator and make an appointment. Senator Farwell of Illinois opposed the appointment of Robert T. Lincoln to be minister to Great Britain."

Opposed President Harrison, but he opposed President Harrison at every point after the nomination had been made and confirmed. The result was that the president fought Farwell until he went into private life. The Michigan senators are too wise to make such a mistake.

It is quite likely that after all the park and barracks at Fort Mackinac may be used by the federal government at least three months in each year. The property will, however, remain in the possession of the state of Michigan. A proposition is now under consideration which will prove satisfactory to the people and to the federal government. It is proposed that the barracks be rented to the government annually for a nominal sum, say \$1 or \$10, for three months. A battalion or regiment could be sent there during the three months between the middle of June and the middle of September, and inasmuch as the Michigan Central is willing to pay all expenses, the government would not be at all embarrassed, and yet the people who desire to have the fort occupied would be satisfied. If this arrangement can be perfected it can be

carried on during the four years that General Alger is secretary of war, and by that time a precedent would be established which might easily be followed by succeeding secretaries of war, and thus the desired end be accomplished without the cession of the property to the federal government.

Brought Tears to His Eyes.

Congressman Spaulding recently received a letter which brought tears to his eyes. It was from the widow of David Sample, late a lieutenant in the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry. After having served faithfully during the war, Lieutenant Sample in 1865, refused to permit one of his men to be arrested without a written order from the officer of the day. Thereupon he was court-martialed and dismissed from the service. Two years ago Congressman Spaulding secured the passage of a bill granting Lieutenant Sample an honorable discharge. The congressman just received a letter from Grosse Ile informing him that Lieutenant Sample is dead, and with his dying breath he thanked Spaulding for having made it possible for his widow to secure the pension to which she is entitled under the law. It was very affectionate, indeed.

E. M. Hopkins, secretary of the Saginaw Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in Chicago, is procuring lists of petitions against a 22 rate on lumber; but the Michigan senators will not be influenced by these petitions. They regard them as machine-made.

Led a Charmed Life.

"Charles William Quantrell was one of the remarkable products of the civil war," said Farmer Dade of Missouri. "He led a charmed life, committed many depredations, constantly risked his life, and for many years after the close of the war was supposed to be still living. Indeed, as late as 1888 or 1890 it was rumored that Quantrell had died of disease near Birmingham, Ala."

"As a matter of fact, in February, 1865, Quantrell, at the head of about 175 mounted and well-armed Missouri guerrillas, left Fayette county, Mo., for another field of operations. The guerrillas were all dressed in federal uniform and looked as blue as indigo and as loyal as bleeding Kansas. They successfully passed numerous Union posts and detachments, and eventually reached western Kentucky, where they renewed their peculiar savage warfare against all who were anti-Confederates. The loyal Kentuckians defeated them in several encounters, and at last, in the early spring of 1865—about the time of Lee's surrender, I think—in a fight in a barnyard some miles back of Louisville with a company of Kentucky troops under a Lieutenant Terrell, Quantrell was mortally wounded, four or five of his men killed outright, and his hand broken up, never again to be reassembled. At the instant that he received his death wound Quantrell was on foot endeavoring to mount behind one of his men, a boy named Newton Hockensmith, who was killed in his efforts to save his leader."

Was an Ohio Man.

"The noted bandit, Frank James, and Clay Evans of Saline county, Mo., were with Quantrell in his last fight. They often told of the time, place, and manner of Quantrell's death; and the guerrilla's mother, Mrs. Caroline Quantrell of Canal Dover, O., was assured of the death of her son at Louisville. The offenses of the civil war were annulled by its termination and buried in the bloody chasm, and if Quantrell had lived all these years without revealing his existence and identity it would have been very foolish in him, and Charlie Quantrell was not a fool."

"It is not generally known that Quantrell was an Ohio man. He was born at Canal Dover in that state and was educated in his native village and at Fort Wayne, Ind. He went to Kansas in 1859 as a Free State man, and for some time was engaged in school teaching in the territory. But finally he went astray, and to escape punishment for a certain offense, fled to Missouri, where, professing a change of political sentiment, he was well received. When the war came on he entered the rebel service, but in a few months deserted the Confederate army, and, organizing a company in western Missouri, inaugurated the fearful system of guerrilla warfare which produced so many horrors in Missouri and Kansas. At the time of his death he was about 30 years of age."

Quantrell's Principal Lieutenant.

"Cole and Jim Younger were both members of Quantrell's band, though Jim was very young at the time. On the occasion of the massacre at Lawrence, Kan., Cole Younger was Quantrell's principal lieutenant, and it was he who, in the uniform of a federal officer, rode into the town on the morning of the attack, inspected the situation, and reported it to Quantrell."

On an electric car today I heard a peculiar remark by a retired clergyman—a man who has large monied interests entrusted to his care. He was conversing with an active minister of his own denomination and said that he knew of twenty preachers of his own faith who are in this city without a ministerial charge. Some dabble with life insurance work; others dabble in literature, while a few live on their wits. The speaker attributed this spiritual surplus to the mistaken zeal of societies for the increase of the ministry, which offer to impoverished young men a support through college and the theological seminary, and thus bribe them to take up a calling for which they have no taste, and are neither morally nor intellectually fitted. "It is a free lunch route to the altar," he said, "and nothing better could be expected of it than that it should produce a race of clerical bums. The pampered pauper finds too late that he has made a mistake in climbing up into the pulpit, whereas if he was really fitted for the work, he would have managed to get in to it without anybody's help."

Surprising, Though True.

I listened to this talk, saw the base, circumference, and attitude of the argument, and was impressed. Coming from a clergyman it was surprising, although entirely true. I could not help wondering what people would say, however, if the same remark had originated with Colonel Bob Ingersoll, instead of coming from a regularly ordained preacher. There is a Buckeye statesman who has spent considerable time in Washington, Major Ben Butterworth, a man with brains who is always poor. In all of the years of his political life, while other men in similar positions were making fortunes, he never made a cent. It is said that Ben Butterworth does not know the value of money. That he does not know how to save. He is a great-hearted, brilliant fellow, with thousands of friends, and he spends his money among them like a prince.

DUNBAR.

CANADIAN TARIFF.

DISCRIMINATES AGAINST AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Proposed Advantage For England and Germany—Will Cheapen the Price of Canada's Surplus—John Bull Pulls the Wires.

The new Canadian tariff proposes to discriminate against certain American products and manufactures and in favor of British goods. The Canadians have every right to do this, provided it does not interfere with any commercial treaty that may exist between the two countries. This point will, of course, be inquired into by congress, but we hardly suppose that the Canadian government is making its discriminating proposition as a mere bluff and without knowing the ground on which it stands.

Bluffs don't go much in this country, so we will, therefore, assume that Canada can enact whatever kind of tariff she pleases and discriminate against us to her heart's content. It will be well, however, for Canada to remember that two can play at the same game. In our tariff bill now before congress we have made no effort to discriminate against Canada, but have treated her as fairly and squarely as all other countries while desiring to afford protection to the labor of our own.

Fortunately it is not too late to amend the Dingley tariff. Our imports from Canada include coal, silver, fish, lumber, logs, shingles, sheep, hides, hay, eggs, horses, wool, barley, beans, peas and wood pulp. American mines, forests and farms would not be injured by our total exclusion of all these Canadian products from the markets of the United States. Should we happen to be in absolute need of any of them we could easily let down a bar of our protection fence and get them quickly enough. Canada only buys our goods because she needs them and is at perfect liberty to purchase from England should she so prefer.

But Canada must not forget that the proposed discrimination in favor of British manufacturers is merely a proposition to pay them the amount of such discrimination. They could at once advance their prices to within a fraction of the full amount of that discrimination, which would, of course, react to our benefit in the trade by enabling us to sell at our own price and still pay the extra duty. Then there is a little mat-



ter concerning the Canadian railroads and bonding privileges in the transportation of their goods through our territory. It would be an excellent opportunity for us to abolish all these un-American sops that have been given, and for too long, to the British capitalists who own the Canadian railroads. This would result in better business for American railroads, which are sadly in need of greater opportunities for being relieved of receiverships.

Take it all in all, it might be a very good thing to have a little tariff war with Canada and England, for this is really an English idea with the wire-pulling manipulated by John Bull. The Canadians are old enough to know that their venerable ancestor, the mother country of which they are so proud, is not going to lose any of the financial benefits that may accrue through discrimination against our goods. If we do not continue to sell to Canada, then England or Germany will do so at a higher price. But will England or Germany buy the Canadian coal or silver or fish or lumber or logs or shingles or sheep or hides or hay or eggs or horses or wool or barley or beans or peas or wood pulp that we have been buying? Certainly not, and Canada will have a larger surplus of these products on hand, with the result that the prices of such commodities will be cheaper to the Canadian farmers, mine and forest owners.

We fail yet to see where Canada will derive any great advantage from discriminating against the United States in trade matters. But let her try it on. We think we shall be able to survive the blow, and we are willing to wager an American doughnut against a British bun that Canada will be the first to cry "enough." In the meantime it will be interesting to observe what the free trade papers have to say about this policy of discriminating duties, as proposed by Canada, in contradistinction to our proposed policy of discriminating duties in favor of American shipping. There can no longer be honest opposition to our idea for protecting our merchant marine, so let us put it into effect without delay.

A Heavy Blow For Bradford.

Great activity is now being displayed in Bradford in anticipation of the revised American tariff coming into force. The January returns of trade with the states showed a decline of \$350,000, but since the draft of the tariff published last week phenomenally heavy shipments have been made of a wide range of materials, mainly from stocks. The new tariff, if carried, will be a heavy blow for Bradford.—Evening News, London, March 10, 1897.

SPEEDY ACTION NEEDED.

The New Tariff Bill should Be Passed Without Delay.

Since the advent of the Republican administration to power the national debt has begun to show a monthly decrease. The decrease for April was nearly \$6,000,000. This, however, does not arise from any change in legislation, but from the activity of importers in rushing in foreign goods to get ahead of the proposed new tariff.

The difference in the situation in this respect now and a year ago is shown by the fact that while the receipts of the treasury from customs during April, 1896, were only about \$11,000,000, for April, 1897, they have been about \$24,000,000. Whether this rate of increase will continue until the new tariff bill is passed and goes into effect remains to be seen. If it does, we shall continue to have a surplus of revenue, but it will be at the expense of treasury receipts later on—for there will be such an accumulation of foreign goods that our markets will be fully supplied for an indefinite period.

Thus the result of the delay in effecting tariff legislation must be a further postponement of the revival of American industry. With our markets glutted with foreign goods there will not be much demand for American mills and factories to start up, except in lines in which foreigners cannot compete. The longer the delay in the senate the greater the injury which stimulated imports will inflict upon the country.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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